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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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**Column One**  
by  
**David Courtney**

**M. MAYER** is in America. The Catholic, Conservative "Figure" says he has gone to consult an equal with the Government of the United States, not to save and bleed. And to point out that if E.D.C. is to work, full account must be taken of the world commitments of France. The "Manchester Guardian" has also had its say on the subject of M. Mayer's visit to Washington. France cannot afford E.D.C. and Indo-China at the same time, it says in effect; and it may be presumed that M. Mayer will point this out to his American hosts, adding that in the interests of E.D.C. and in view of Indo-China's unrelenting pressure on the French Budget, substantially more aid is needed. But the "Guardian" thinks that America is sorely troubled about Indo-China; and, whilst accepting the war against the Viet Minh as an integral part of the war against Communist expansion, fears that France is less than fair to loyalist Viet Nam. The Viet Namese, in this American view, might be better able to shiver the reaching tentacles of Communism, which Mink if France would give them responsibility for their own affairs, including the army.

THE Americans don't like colonialism. Their distaste is traditional and their conscience is hurt by it. It is this distaste that is behind much of Franco-American and Anglo-American differences in North Africa (including Egypt), and in the Pacific. It is diligently exploited by subject and semi-subject peoples. The Americans, probably in favour, for the colonial races, what Indonesia's President Sukarno recently described as "that vacuum, called freedom," especially if there is reasonable chance of filling the vacuum with U.S. bases and technicians. The Truman Doctrine, put between Republican shafts and run tandem with the Dulles doctrine of liberation from Yalta, doubtless looks to an American more effective and in keeping with the times than the colonialism of Saigon and Singapore; and doubtless is.

But it is difficult to see how the principle of letting Asians fight Asians — even if the good Asians should be trained, equipped and financed by America — can be applied to Indo-China. Here sovereignty for the Viet Namese would not, as this stage, take the place of the six French divisions in action against the Viet Minh. The New York "Herald-Tribune" apparently agrees. It has a leading article on the visit of M. Mayer to Washington; and it points out that the French claim to be not merely a European Power, but also a World Power, has to be taken seriously. The "Herald-Tribune" hopes that M. Mayer will be treated by the Administration as understanding as Mr. Eden was; and that the French Premier will be as happy when he goes back as the British Foreign Secretary was. Who would not hope it? The war in Indo-China is not particularly creditable to any of the multitude of French governments since V-Day. But God forbid that in the new dispensation of European and World influence France should be set aside for the manpower and armaments of Germany. The great issue today is said to be liberty and the right of the individual to his individualism. In spite of all the sad tales of demoralization and irresponsibility, France remains the trustee of liberty and individualism, and the source of values worth at least as much as the twelve divisions it seems to be short of. Good luck to M. Mayer.

Jerusalem, March 27.

## Sedom Road Forges Dead Sea Link

By Theodore F. Meyers

This is not only, as the engineers told us, one of the most extraordinary roads in the world, Prime Minister Ben Gurion said at the opening of the new Sedom Road, "this is the most extraordinary road in the world, reaching down into the deepest gorge of the world." The Prime Minister drew a parallel between the "Burma Road" and this new road which, — just as the "Burma Road" linked Jerusalem to the body of Israel — now connects a new, rich province with the rest of the country. . . . and as the opening up of the "Burma Road" was the climax of our struggle against human enemies so the construction of this road forms a climax in our never-ending struggle against nature.

Thus the Prime Minister concluded, as Mrs. Ben Gurion cut the ribbon under an arch that carried the words of Isaiah: "and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. And a highway shall be there."

Assembly in Wilderness

More than a thousand guests — members of the Knesset and the National Institutions, top representatives of all Government Ministries, and workers employed in building the road — attended the ceremony, the largest crowd ever assembled in this mountain wilderness. They had come in an endless convoy of Chausson buses and lorries which veiled in sand the town of Beersheba, where the whole population lined the streets to acclaim the procession.

The new road, cutting the distance from Beersheba to Sedom to a bare 50 kilometres, follows for some miles the old highway to Egypt. Then it turns into the "Petrol Road," built under the Mandate and now extended over the "Ascent of the Scorpion" down into the Wadi Arava. The actual new Sedom road begins at Kurnub, about 10 kms. from Beersheba. Here on the windy plateau, a town, for which the name Demona has been proposed, will come into being to house the workers employed at the Dead Sea and in the phosphate and caolin mines. The workers there will be able to live with their families under good climatic conditions and to commute to their working place in the desert.

Begins at Kurnub

The Sedom road, beginning at Kurnub, differs from all the other roads in Israel in that it does not follow one of the ancient routes, but runs down to the Dead Sea through country where there has never been a road, and which had been unsupplied until the road was built. The original plan set out to conquer the large differences in height between eight and 13 kilometres from Sedom with seven large bends like those of the "Seven Sisters" on the old Jerusalem road; steep declines were to be filled up and large protecting walls to be built.

Finally, however, in December, 1951, a canyon was explored which made it possible to lead the road down without any bends. For the first survey of this still nameless "wadi," not recorded on any maps except the photogrammetric survey, the engineers had to descend on rope-ladders and the tools had to be lowered by ropes over the cliff. Now the road is cut into the northern rock-wall of the canyon until it reaches the bottom, where once the waters of the diluvial era cascaded in a sheer fall of 400 metres into the Wadi Arava.

Descends into Gorge

Here, where the road turns north to descend into the gorge, chiselled and dynamited into the vertical cliff, a circular bastion has been built, from where an unforgettable view opens over the whole Wadi Arava, north to the Dead Sea and east to the purple mountains of Moab. This was the site of the Opening Ceremony.

Flags waved over the obelisk, recording the feat of Israel's road-builders. The very moment the road was declared open, hundreds of people crowded into the temporary post office, to have their "First Day Covers" stamped, while others visited the exhibition shed, to inspect maps and plans explaining the design of the first class road, which descends 530 metres over a stretch of 25 kilometres and 510 metres over a stretch of 9 kilometres. Culverts and bridges had to be avoided for security reasons — another difficult problem for the engineers. Three large quarries were discovered during the work, which in the future will supply all requirements of the eastern Negev, including Beersheba and the new town of Demona.

The 55-kilometre stretch from (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## House Ends Winter Session, Approves Quarterly Budget

The Knesset ended the five-month-long winter session last night after approving the IL44m. expenditure estimates for the next three months and a IL17m. development budget for two months. Four other Bills were passed. The Knesset will resume its sittings on May 4.

A night session — which had been expected — was avoided by speeding up the proceedings, as was done the day before. The Finance Committee sat almost without interruption and the Development Budget was given all three readings in the one day.

The hours of sitting were almost doubled during the long budget week, though the proceedings lacked none of the heat and intensity that are in the Knesset's tradition and were divided with motions for amendments, statements of political faith and appeals to reason and patriotism from all sides of the House.

The debate on the development budget was turned by the Opposition into a discussion on German reparations, which has not been submitted to the Knesset for ratification. Herut voted against the Development Budget, because it contained reparations funds; Mapam, the Communists and Dr. Sneh, because it was financed both by reparations and American money.

Sources of Revenue

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, pointed out that five of the six sources of revenue for the Development Budget were Jewish; reparations were Jewish money, part of the property taken by the Nazis.

Mr. Z. Aranne (Mapai) said the main feature of the budget was that it would provide work for 15,000 unemployed.

The Knesset adopted the British Securities Law which provides for IL2,500 at par for sterling. In fact, Mr. I. Guri, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said, the holders will receive IL3,200 by the purchase of dollar-linked Government Bonds. The Knesset also extended until September the validity of the law permitting the Government to confiscate gold. The law was first passed nearly two years ago, but was not implemented.

Also approved was a law permitting the Government to provide guarantees for public bodies seeking bank loans and the supplementary communications budget of IL4.5m. which passed its first reading a month ago.

Hero of the week was unquestionably Mr. Guri, who was thanked by Acting Speaker Z. Shefer for his work in piloting Finance Bills through the House. Mr. Guri had fought a drawn-out duel with Mr. A. Zilins (Mapam) and Dr. Y. Eder (Herut), who were joined in the final stage by Dr. Sneh.

In the session's 87 meetings, the Knesset sat for 133 hours and passed 37 laws. Committees sat 551 hours; 16,703 visitors were admitted to the gallery.

Knesset to Remember Martyrs of Nazis

The Jewish martyrs who fell at the hands of the Nazis are to be remembered by a special Knesset session scheduled for April 12.

A law to establish a Memorial Authority to supervise the collection of materials and documents pertaining to the catastrophe has been tabled in the Knesset.

More Severe Penalties Sought for Infiltrators

Infiltrators will face three-year prison terms or IL3,000 fines according to a bill tabled in the Knesset yesterday. Habitual infiltrators may be sentenced up to seven years. A special Summary Tribunal, on which army officers will sit, is to be created to mete out punishment.

Under existing law, only persons entering military areas are liable to severe punishment. In other cases, the heaviest penalty was three months in prison for "entering the country" without a visa.

McCarthy's Showdown in Senate Today

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — A showdown between Senator Joseph McCarthy and the Republican Administration is expected in the Senate tomorrow when the nomination of Mr. Charles Bohlen as the new Ambassador to Russia is put to a vote.

Mr. McCarthy's opposition to Mr. Bohlen has split the Republican Party and threatens President Eisenhower's control. The President at his press conference today declared that he was deeply concerned over the division in the Senate, and "warmly" defended Mr. Bohlen as the best qualified man for

## Arab League to Discuss Peace With Israel at Session Opening Tomorrow

### Points of Bunche Plan Reported Suez, Reparations Also on Agenda

**LONDON, Thursday (HNA).** — The existence of Nakh-Bunche proposals for an Arab-Israel settlement which have been "favorably considered" by Israel was reported in tonight's "Jewish Observer." The main points of the alleged proposals are:

- 1) A substantial cash payment by Israel to meet the claims for IL10m. estimated by the U.N. Palestine Conciliation Commission to represent the value of abandoned Arab property in Palestine;
- 2) In order to provide a land link between Egypt and the other Arab states Israel should cede a narrow strip of the Southern Negev to provide a road from Egypt to Jordan territory — a strip of only a few kilometres wide is contemplated;
- 3) Massive American economic aid to Egypt to enable the considerable number of Palestinian refugees now in the Gaza strip to be resettled on reclaimed land in Upper Egypt;
- 4) Minor adjustments to the Israel-Jordan border;
- 5) Britain, France and the U.S. to reinforce their 1950 guarantee of the status quo.

The question of Jerusalem was left open in view of the uncertain position of Jordan, the "Jewish Observer" said.

The paper continued that Israel Government officials have studied these suggestions (for they are no more than that as yet) at top level and have pronounced them a satisfactory basis on which to proceed further.

They have, therefore, considered in some detail the two most important points, connected with refugees and the Negev corridor.

Israel's "Conclusions"

The Israeli conclusions have now been passed to Washington and have presumably been transmitted from there to Nakh-Bunche for consideration by the Arab League Council this week-end.

Israel's formal counter-suggestions were broadly along these lines, the paper says: Israel is prepared to acknowledge the urgency and priority of the refugee compensation question. But there is only one way of meeting this additional demand on Israel's cash resources; a report prepared by the responsible Government departments shows that Israel would save about \$50m. a year if the Arabs lifted the blockade. This sum has been calculated on the basis of the following savings: \$12m. a year on oil imports, a year on freight and overseas purchases, military expenditure and local food purchases. This saving would provide adequate means to meet all compensation claims.

The proposal for a land link between Egypt and Jordan has also received sympathetic study in Jerusalem on lines which would provide a "free zone" road link across the Negev.

Negev Strip

The Egyptians, it seems, the "Jewish Observer" says, are thinking more in terms of the cession of a narrow strip of the Southern Negev to Egypt with a free zone connecting the Negev with Sinai.

The remaining points are considered to present no serious difficulties to an agreement. These appear to be no great desire in Cairo and Washington for internationalizing Jerusalem.

Finally, the suggestion has been made that Dr. Ralph Bunche might be recalled to repeat his visit to Cairo and Tel Aviv on a personal basis, when the foundation for an agreement has been settled.

Bunche's Busy Visit

Dr. Ralph Bunche arrived in Israel from Cairo in a UN plane on February 27 for a two day visit upon the invitation of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister. He was on route from India.

The day of his arrival he lunched with Mr. Ben Gurion and was the guest to dinner of the Foreign Minister. He then returned to Cairo where he talked with Mahmoud Fawzi, the Foreign Minister, leaving for New York the next day.

## 10% Leeway Given Exporters

POST Reporter

Exporters are to be given a 10 per cent leeway in calculating the value of the goods added, value and the cost of raw materials in order to encourage exports. Mr. Ehud Avriel, Director General of the Finance Ministry said in Jerusalem yesterday. This is an amendment to the decision on the "unofficial" IL1,800 rate for dollars earned by the added value.

Mr. Avriel said the discussions on the technical details of the new measure were completed yesterday and the Ministry is soon to publish the regulations. The 10 per cent leeway system will work as follows:

All export industries are to be divided into five or six categories, each category having a fixed ratio of added value. An exporter in the 30 per cent added value category, for example, will enter 30% of every \$100 of his export income into his own foreign currency account from which he may draw freely to buy raw materials for export manufacture.

Pooled Account

The remaining 70% is to go into a pooled account with the exporter getting IL100, or IL1,800 a dollar. This foreign currency pool will be used to aid export industries by buying new machinery, spare parts and to cover promotion expenses abroad.

The leeway will permit an exporter in this 30 per cent category, for example to lower the added value ratio to 10 per cent, or to increase it to 30 per cent. Thus, if the exporter needs more local currency, he can deposit \$20 to the pool and get IL24. If, however, he wishes to increase his exports and needs dollars to purchase raw materials, he can transfer only \$10 to the pool (and receive IL15). Thus, he will have an additional \$10 with which to buy raw materials abroad.

Foreign currency allocations from the pool will be made by the Finance Ministry in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The pool will be balanced as follows: An exporter withdrawing one dollar will have to pay an average of IL1,800, and a dollar entered at the rate of IL1,800 a dollar.

Mr. Avriel pointed out that the new system would go far toward meeting the actual needs of exporters and the Ministry hopes that it would encourage exports.

The IL1 premium for each dollar in capital transfers (IL1 for each dollar) is to be financed from the general Foreign Currency Exchange Fund. But for those countries whose currency will be allocated for certain commodities at an average rate of IL1.2 to \$1 rate. It was pointed out, however, that this high rate would not be charged for essential imports, but only for those commodities which could bear higher retail prices.

State Attorney Resigns

The resignation of Mr. S. Shimron, the State Attorney, was accepted by the Minister of Justice on Wednesday. His resignation follows the IL100 fine imposed upon him by the Tel Aviv District Court last month, when he was convicted for having caused the death of Joseph Nahum, by driving carelessly, but not with "culpable negligence," on the Petah Tikva-Lydda highway. Since then, Mr. Shimron had been involved in another accident.

Mr. Shimron took up his post with the Ministry of Justice at the establishment of the State five years ago. He was appointed State Attorney three years ago and, as such, was next in rank to the Attorney General. Mr. Shimron is expected to go into private practice.

## World Will Look To Moscow—Gromyko

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Mr. Andre Gromyko, Russian delegate, predicted today that the "broad masses of the peoples of the world" would look to Moscow and the Kremlin for support "for their own peaceful aspirations."

Speaking in the Political Committee debate on Czechoslovak charges that the U.S. was using Mutual Security funds for espionage and sabotage in East Europe, Gromyko referred to Premier Georgi Malenkov's recent statement that a peaceful solution could be found for all problems. He said that all states could be assured of the "solid peaceful policy of the Soviet Union."

He referred only in passing to the anti-Jewish campaign charges and said that the American delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, had raised the "concoction of fabrications" for opportunistic reasons.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Václav David replied to Mrs. Golda Myerson's earlier address to the Committee. "The lady from Israel" had said she would submit facts concerning alleged anti-Semitism in the Czechoslovak delegation could not fail to take an appropriate stand against such "barbaric statements" of Israel.

He asserted that the Prague trial had "disclosed in all the shamelessness and hypocrisy of the conspirators headed by Slansky."

After the establishment of Israel the antenna of the American espionage organization was provided by Zionism. He said that Zionists were making "all possible capital" from the horrors of Auschwitz and Maidanek.

Mr. Andre Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister and permanent U.N. delegate, returned to New York this evening (HNA, Reuters)

## Chinese Conquer Four Korean Hill Tops

SEOUL, Thursday (UPT). — More than 1,000 Chinese Communists slammed into four U.N. hills on Korea's Western front tonight after forcing American and Colombian troops off "Old Baldy."

The Chinese, attacking under cover of heavy artillery and mortar fire, sent a full battalion of more than 800 men against "Bunker Hill" while some 250 charged nearby posts.

Allied troops are reported to be standing fast on "Bunker Hill" but the Chinese have swept into Allied trenches in at least one new post.

## U.K. to Turn Neo-Nazis Over to Bonn

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that Britain will hand over to West Germany the investigation of seven alleged neo-Nazis arrested by British police in January.

The seven former Nazi leaders are headed by Dr. Werner Naumann, Goebbels' former State Secretary. Mr. Eden said the Federal German authorities will get all the evidence obtained by the British investigation so far and can prosecute any or all of the seven in German courts.

## Lloyd and Fawzi To Meet Tomorrow

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — The Minister of State, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, will confer on the Sudan problem with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi at on Saturday, the Foreign Office said today. Mr. Lloyd, now in Khartoum, is flying to Cairo to meet Fawzi.

The sources said the main topic of the Lloyd-Fawzi meeting will be Anglo-Egyptian differences over implementing the recently signed agreement permitting the Sudan self-determination within three years.

Evacuation of British troops from the Suez Canal zone is not on the agenda, it was added.

## Bonn Has Already Paid Israel £5m.

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITM). — The West German Government has already paid about £5m. under the Reparations Agreement, Dr. P. Shinnar, head of the Israeli Purchasing Mission said here today.

The sum is to cover fuel purchases in Britain made between the signature of the Agreement and the end of this month. Dr. Shinnar has come by SAS for a short visit home, after which he will return to the Mission's Cologne headquarters. The first reparations goods will not arrive before July or August, he said.

Following final ratification of the Agreement the Mission is now getting down to the task of placing orders. Goods will only be bought directly from producers, Dr. Shinnar said. The first consignment will be a cross-section of the entire reparations list; no particular item will receive priority, as goods will be arriving in Israel in a steady stream, he said.

Mission for Cologne

The Mission personnel will leave for Cologne at the end of April. A special building is to be built there on a plot already chosen to house the Mission offices, and living quarters will be found nearby. Dr. Shinnar said that in the end it would be cheaper to put up a building than to pay high key money now. A branch office of the Purchasing Mission will be opened in Berlin, as the West German Government is interested in the purchase of goods in that city.

Dr. Shinnar said that Israel had gained from the delay in ratification of the agreement by the Germans, as prices had dropped in the meantime and orders could now be placed at a lower cost.

In Tel Aviv later today Dr. Shinnar, meeting of the Public Advisory Council on Reparations that the West German Government had agreed to extend until March 31, 1954 the arrangement under which Israel's oil purchases from sterling areas are paid for out of reparations fund. The extension of the arrangement will assure a steady fuel supply for another year.

Mr. Hillel Dan, General Manager of the Reparations Company, said at the meeting that the first parcel of goods would be delivered in the next year and he compiled while preparations for ordering equipment were being made in collaboration with the appropriate Government departments.

**The Jerusalem Post**  
The incisive contribution of the Jerusalem Post to the culture and economic life of the State is discussed in a series of articles in the POST's right page Feature supplement on Monday, March 23.

Correspondents who came with their cameras from Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Hong Kong and North Africa discuss each country's economic situation, the role of the State, the role of the Jewish community and the story of the building of a new Jerusalem. Order your copy in advance.

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The government has with-  
drawn a number of announce-  
ments showing a desire to  
stimulate immigration.

FROM THE WEST  
Western countries;  
and when Mr. Josephal, Treas-  
urer of the Jewish Agency,  
addressed the recent national  
conference at Rehovot, Omer,  
Britannia he also mentioned  
certain far-reaching princi-  
ples. Among them was the  
promise of mortgages on  
housing which might amount  
to as much as \$4,000 at a very  
low rate of interest.

Such facilities would on the  
surface present a very strong  
incentive for the settlers of the  
country. A middle class im-  
migrant, for example, would  
after having disposed of quite a  
modest dwelling at the average  
rate of \$2,000, find himself in a  
position, with the new premium  
on immigrants' capital, of bring-  
ing to Israel a sum of nearly  
\$12,000. This would ensure him  
a fair start here with some ade-  
quate working capital.

But difficulties have arisen  
which, unless they are dispelled  
immediately, might easily inter-  
fere with the scheme. It is as-  
sumed, for example, that a West-  
ern immigrant coming here will  
want to bring with him the  
equipment necessary to maintain  
reasonable Western standards of  
life. He may well wish to bring  
a radio, washing machine,  
vacuum cleaner, refrigerator,  
gramophone and an electric  
cooker — all quite common and  
everyday objects in Western  
homes.

Their total value in sterling  
will amount to £125, or the  
equivalent in dollars. When he  
arrives in Israel he will find that  
although he has been exempt from  
luxury taxes he will be required  
to pay ordinary import duties  
amounting to 50 per cent on the  
value. He will also find that the  
value will be computed at the  
rate of \$1.25 to the pound ster-  
ling. He may thus be faced with  
a bill of some £400 for duty. One  
of the reasons given for the high  
customs duty is that many im-  
migrants do not bring in bona-  
fide personal goods but such ar-  
ticles as electrical equipment are  
soon on sale in Israel at inflated  
prices. But most the Government  
penalize honest people in order  
to deal with the dishonest? Su-  
rely, it is better to act in good  
faith with all immigrants and im-  
pose whatever system of checks  
is considered necessary to dis-  
courage and detect the delin-  
quents. The fewer the irritations  
the better, and this applies to the  
proposed tax on refrigerators, a  
harrying procedure for old settlers  
and new.

As for housing credit, up to  
the present the position is still  
obscure. Nothing has proved more  
discouraging to the cause of  
Western Aliyah than the spread  
of the belief abroad that authori-  
tative circles say one thing to  
immigrants and do another, or  
that the Government gives with  
one hand and takes away with  
another.

It is of course true that only  
those who see in life in Israel  
the fulfillment of a spiritual  
need or a task to be undertaken  
in conjunction with the rest of  
the Jewish people will actually  
settle here. This is sound com-  
mon sense. But the attraction  
of Israel will be infinitely en-  
hanced if prospective immi-  
grants are made to feel that  
they will be given a fair field  
even if it implies the corollary  
of no favour.

**Journalists Welcome**  
Committee on Press  
TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The an-  
nual conference of the Israel  
Journalists Association which  
closed here earlier this week wel-  
comed the establishment of a  
Government committee, with the  
participation of a representative  
of the press, to help formulate a  
press law.

The conference noted the im-  
portance of a free press for the  
maintenance of democracy and  
trusted that the proposed law  
would ensure such freedom. Re-  
grets were expressed that amend-  
ments proposed by the Govern-  
ment in the draft law were not  
sufficient to ensure the uninter-  
rupted fulfillment of the duties  
of a free press. It was hoped  
that the final passage of the law  
would obviate administrative  
measures against newspapers, in-  
cluding the closing down of pa-  
pers for various periods.

Another resolution passed by  
the conference noted with regret  
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**Star's Chicory**  
IS THE BEST FOOD 1953

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## KFAR SABA AFTER FIFTY YEARS

By SHLOMO ENGEL

FIFTY years of life in Kfar Saba have changed the map of the settlement from a place of land cleared by a few agricultural workers and without houses (the Ottomans authorities banned the construction of stone buildings) into the largest and most flourishing of the Sharon settlements. The land was first cultivated by settlers from Russia, who planted cucumbers and almonds; after years of struggle with the authorities and incredibly difficult buying conditions, 12 permanent homes were built by the outbreak of the first World War.

After the first World War, life improved. New settlers joined the old hands, and for a while it looked as though all was set for a prosperous future. But in 1921 during the Arab riots the settlement was destroyed to the last house. The following year the settlers made yet another start with the help of the Keren Heyssod: this time they came to stay.

In 1934, during World War II and the War of Liberation Kfar Saba did its share of the fighting, losing 50 members on the fields of battle.

**Rapid Expansion**

The colony has expanded from 7,000 to 18,000 dunam and the population has quadrupled (it now numbers 14,000). During last year alone 2,000 new houses were set up housing 3,000 people for whom work has been found and housing will be erected in the surrounding area. Three thousand permanent houses have already been built, and another 3,000, including a public garden in the centre of the estate, are planned. Besides housing, there are numerous industrial undertakings in Kfar Saba including textile mills, dyeing works, tanneries, fruit juice and canning enterprises and flour mill.

Not content with dealing with the physical welfare of the inhabitants by providing work and excellent health services, Kfar

Saba's educational facilities are outstanding. Besides schools, kindergartens and day-care centres there are evening classes for adults who want to learn Hebrew. Care is given to the destitute and the disabled and hundreds of defective children have been helped to lead a normal life.

What with the expansion of the settlement as a whole, agriculture has also been stepped up. Three thousand dunam of orange groves and 2,000 dunam of vegetables to be planted in the next year should ensure both employment and food for the population in years to come.

Kfar Saba is an independent unit as far as water and electricity are concerned. Ten wells, yielding nine million cubic metres of water per year, supply the town (including the newcomers' quarter) and the electricity plant can meet the colony's needs.

But not content with achievement, the eyes of the pioneers of Kfar Saba are still on the future.

A contemporary newspaper describes how many of them looked a little strange in their "biouses," but at least hints by providing work and excellent health services, Kfar

## Dutch to Broadcast Messages of Thanks

HOLLAND'S gratitude for the overwhelming help received from abroad in the recent flood disaster will be expressed by a recorded radio programme that is being prepared by the transcription service of Radio Netherlands World Broadcast.

Transcriptions in 13 different languages will be offered for broadcasting by radio stations in 23 countries by local Netherlands diplomatic representatives.

The theme of the programme will be the concluding words of Queen Juliana's broadcast on the first Sunday after the disaster: "Where sorrow is, blessing is near" — and on the vision of a world united through the misfortunes of one country, as was experienced in the aid offered by most countries in the world. The 20 minute programme will consist of excerpts from her-the-spot broadcasts during the worst days of the disaster; a special message by Queen Juliana and expressions of gratitude from various other personalities.

The author of Israel's National Anthem, will be remembered here next week.

## When Stalin Came to London

THERE are still a few Englishmen alive who remember Mr. Stalin's only visit to London in May, 1957. The most distinguished is Mr. H.N. Brailford, who recalls that occasion clearly.

It was a meeting of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' party and took place in the Brotherhood Chapel in Southgate Road, Islington. This was a Nonconformist chapel, which the minister, the Rev. F. R. Swann, often lent to progressive and indigent causes. It was the meeting place of many gatherings of unemployed workers, and it was probably of no great surprise to the neighbours to see 350 delegates, eight of them women, converging on the little hall in the dingy street.

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## Prize Winning Sculpture Destroyed

Mr. Reg Butler of Great Britain, Grand Prize Winner in the 45,000 International Sculpture Competition, the subject of which was "The Unknown Political Prisoner," displays his prize winning entry. Within a few days of the award the model was destroyed while on exhibition at London's Tate Gallery.

London's Tate Gallery, Lady Saffron, a former Hungarian artist, was charged with maliciously damaging the winner of the model. Mr. Butler has been commissioned to make a larger version of the model. The statue of a man in a cell, 3,000 copies were ordered from 17 countries in the world, and the local copies were of sufficient standard to be entered abroad. Express photo.

## THEATRE NOTES

**Evolution of a Dancer**

Harold Kreutzberg, one of the most remarkable figures in the world of modern dance, is now giving a series of performances here arranged by the Art Department of the Jerusalem Convention Centre Association.

Kreutzberg, born in Reichenberg in Bohemia, is now 51 years old — almost as old (or young) as this spectacular, analytical and soul-and-body-searching movement called modern dance. Kreutzberg belongs to the group of revolutionary German dancers who conceived new expressions of new experiences in the years after World War I when all the arts were in a highly revolutionary mood. Mary Wigman was then the outstanding and most uncompromising dancer not only

## HAIFA AND TEL AVIV ART NOTES

### Contrast in Landscapes

Mr. J. Bar-Mordechai (Tash-Med), now exhibiting his oils at the "Oronim" Club on Mount Carmel, is a comparative newcomer who has already found a niche in Israel's artistic community. Those paintings which he brought from Bulgaria are clearly stamped with the mark of his native land: the figures and tones of his forced labour scenes spring directly from Millet; Levitan has inspired his landscapes. The dominant note is starkness except for the gentle evening of "Scorpius Harbour" (No. 59) and the brighter "Bulgarian Landscape" (No. 8).

The raw subject matter of Israel with its reds, browns and dashes of white has tended to heighten his tones so that some landscapes approach Impressionism by their greater degree of light ("Safe Heights" (No. 3) or "Road to Merom" (No. 43). At times his Israel pictures ("Hut near Safed" (No. 82), reveal freer brush work. On the whole, however, there remains an inherited melancholy which permeates the dark green woodscape, "Kiryat Amal" (No. 60) and "Approaching Rain" (No. 9). Either the presence of sea or sky produces a yearning for splendours but he never breaks through to the beyond.

Mr. Bar-Mordechai's entire acceptance of the Barbiere style often just states the case and leaves it at that. You seek some quirk that will get below the skin. Hence the attraction in the strong composition of "Tivon Seen through Mist" (No. 22), the two trees balancing each other and counterbalanced by the white shelter in between. In fact, it marks as to be awarded for the direct observation that characterizes the Barbiere spirit, the painter deserves them for the exaggerated size of the foreground figure of "Through the Mist" (No. 17), the first time I can remember seeing this figure caught in local painting. The enlarged foreground figure in "The Sea at Jaffa" (No. 55) obtains a similar effect.

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## Radio Review

### Documents of War

TWO remarkable documents of World War II have just been dramatized and broadcast — Anne Frank's Diary and the story of "Operation Cicero".

Kol Yisrael put its best foot forward for Anne Frank, as well it might. Her sensitive diary is one of humanity's most moving documents, overwhelming in the Greek inevitability of the tragic denouement, yet magnificent in the child's simple courage. The young girl, whose sole consolation was her diary who tried so hard to believe that mankind was good and who was driven to the desperate wish that there was no-one else in the world, has provided one of the classics of our time. The broadcast, directed by Joseph Stryck, was worthy of its subject. There was no artificial time schedule (the programme ran over an hour) and a small studio orchestra played incidental music specially composed by Frank Peleg (which was generally effective, especially the theme of the bells chiming out the quarters). Zal

## ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM 49.7 M. HAIFA 30 M. TEL AVIV 49.9, 51.3 & 52.11.

**FIRST PROGRAMME**

News Review 7 a.m. (Jerusalem, 8.30 a.m. Tel Aviv, 8.45 a.m. Haifa, 9.00 a.m. Jerusalem, 9.15 a.m. Tel Aviv, 9.30 a.m. Haifa, 9.45 a.m. Jerusalem, 10.00 a.m. Tel Aviv, 10.15 a.m. Haifa, 10.30 a.m. Jerusalem, 10.45 a.m. Tel Aviv, 11.00 a.m. Haifa, 11.15 a.m. Jerusalem, 11.30 a.m. Tel Aviv, 11.45 a.m. Haifa, 12.00 a.m. Jerusalem, 12.15 a.m. Tel Aviv, 12.30 a.m. Haifa, 12.45 a.m. Jerusalem, 1.00 a.m. Tel Aviv, 1.15 a.m. Haifa, 1.30 a.m. Jerusalem, 1.45 a.m. Tel Aviv, 2.00 a.m. Haifa, 2.15 a.m. Jerusalem, 2.30 a.m. Tel Aviv, 2.45 a.m. Haifa, 3.00 a.m. Jerusalem, 3.15 a.m. Tel Aviv, 3.30 a.m. Haifa, 3.45 a.m. Jerusalem, 4.00 a.m. Tel Aviv, 4.15 a.m. Haifa, 4.30 a.m. Jerusalem, 4.45 a.m. Tel Aviv, 5.00 a.m. Haifa, 5.15 a.m. Jerusalem, 5.30 a.m. Tel Aviv, 5.45 a.m. Haifa, 6.00 a.m. Jerusalem, 6.15 a.m. Tel Aviv, 6.30 a.m. Haifa, 6.45 a.m. Jerusalem, 7.00 a.m. Tel Aviv, 7.15 a.m. Haifa, 7.30 a.m. Jerusalem, 7.45 a.m. Tel Aviv, 8.00 a.m. Haifa, 8.15 a.m. Jerusalem, 8.30 a.m. Tel Aviv, 8.45 a.m. 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# Hotel Harroshing-1953

By GERALD COHEN

ALONG the sea-front from Jaffa to Herzlia, small forests of concrete and steel push up hurriedly toward a winter sky. Before summer comes the holiday-maker south, the regiment of scaffolds should have fallen to reveal tier upon tier of hotel rooms — over 2,000 rooms are due for completion in 1953, throughout Israel. Most of these overlook Tel Aviv beach. "Nordau Plaza" (260 rooms) the "First Nordau" (180 rooms) the extension to "Kaste Dan" (120 rooms). Besides "Ramat Aviv" and the "Sharon" which are both doubling their capacity with additional premises, Herzlia strand will be graced by "Hof Hayan" (100 rooms), "Tadmor House" (40 rooms). For the 1954 season further 600 rooms in other parts of the country should be finished.

Who is going to stay in this brand-new battery of air-conditioned comfort? Foremost, tourists; the above list only includes hotels of premier order with top-price accommodation tailored for the overseas visitor. By examining tourist figures in the past it should be possible to estimate future clientele. The total number of arrivals with tourist visas jumped from 22,000 in 1948 to 30,967 in 1950, and 55,998 in 1951. Last year, the number fell to 52,065. Check of departures showed that more than half of these visitors stayed less than a month, and about 5,000 of the remainder (stable from year to year) lived in Israel for six months and over. We may assume that a high proportion of those 5,000 came for study, business or professional reasons or were really immigrants in the "working-tourist" category. It can be taken as axiomatic that the longer people remain in Israel, the less likely are they to depend wholly on hotel lodging. The Hotel Owners Association reckoned that a major part of long-term visitors — last year about 6,000 stayed three to six months — is "self-sufficient" in housing. It is difficult to tell how many of these visitors are "real" tourists; it would not be rash to assume that 1953 should bring 20,000 people prepared to book one of the rooms meant for them.

## Half a Year of Tourism

Israel can boast the sun and a religious calendar spanning half a year of tourism. From March to September, monthly influx averaged 2,500, except for a decline of 1,500 recurring in June between seasons. July '51 was a record with 4,904, but otherwise the distribution was remarkably even, dropping away steeply off-season. The Tourist Centre would contribute toward its own ends by collating arrival and departure with hotel-registers; unlike the procedure abroad, however, need not present the register for police-check, so that conjecture will have to fill the gap in our statistics. But knowing that more than half the visitors paid a short call here and almost certainly roomed in a hotel, we may query, where did they stay? Our "Grand V" and "special" hotels can now muster 1,400 rooms. No wonder the Government recently extended its power to requisition a hotel-room, evicting an Israel pound to install a letter of credit. Home patronage clashed with

foreign. An international season coincides with our holiday-making so exactly that in summer even Grade IV rooms were commandeered to cope with the invasion while in winter, shutters stayed down and dust gathered in the corridors. Summer congestion will disappear as quickly as new hotels open their doors. Indeed, when all the concrete skeletons have been painted, upholstered, and veneered with marble, we are in danger of facing an embarrassment of riches. Experience in the industrial field should have taught Israel that factory-building is a pastime, unless raw material follows; empty hotels run at a deficit — but tourists can't be imported like chunks of pig-iron. Hoteliers and travel-bureaus agreed that their clients of '53 — '54 — the French Zionist and long-divided Jewishly, mostly, and by bona-fide tourists, who will not tolerate a stifling room because it has a view of Lake Kinneret. For them, ice-water, air-conditioning, showers and telephone at the bed-side, go without saying. These facilities, made by international standards, at present exist in a handful of "special" hotels, above the normal top-grading. The Government has wisely restricted its financial aid to those hotel enterprises conforming with the arbiter in New York, Paris, and Rome.

## De Luxe

To judge from blue-print and bare bones of establishments going up now, de luxe accommodation will be the rule. "Nordau Plaza" is undoubtedly the most apparent to the hotel crowd; it resembles a blue-ribbon liner moored off Tel Aviv beach, with bathing lido and pool, shops,

restaurant, bars and banqueting hall for the denizens of its sumptuous suites, or the non-resident; 260 bedrooms comprise only a quarter of the whole edifice. Responsibility for pulling through the project rests on an English family who now put their resort-hotel to launch "Nordau Plaza" — and a tricky launching it will be, for there was not the only enterprise severely impeded by the rise in building costs. Development Budget allocation to the Tourist Centre never exceeded £10m. yearly, most of which went to help erect hotels either as direct grant or as mortgages. Shortage of Trained Personnel. As in all our industry, the tourist-trade suffers from a lack of trained personnel. The Hadasah School of Hotel Management, quartered behind "Ramat Aviv" garden-hotel, has put some 20 graduates on the labour market, which gobbled them up straight away. Hotel-school students turn apprentice for part of the two-year course, and even then are in high demand with restaurant or hotel. Adding up individual estimates, it looks as though 300 more experienced workers will be required this year, of which the school can provide 15. Most of the managerial staff will come from abroad — along with furniture, carpets, linen and tableware — because local resources are not of an adequate standard. Personnel from the bell-boy up need not cause frowns to the tourist; good-will and courtesy might well be fortified by short seminars, under the auspices of the Histadrut, or WIZO, on such technicalities as cleaning a room and dining soup without disturbance. While winter rain gives hotel people a breathing-space, they should set about forestalling patrons' complaints.

## Calling All Tourists—at Holiday Time

### Celebrating the Exodus

FROM March 30 to April 6 the holiday of Passover is celebrated, commemorating the exodus of the Jews from Egypt under the leadership of Moses to the "Land flowing with milk and honey".

As the holiday marks the escape from slavery it is a joyous one, and one of three annual Jewish holidays highlighted by a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The Seder night service, which the holiday begins, is essentially a family affair, and hospitality is extended to all visitors. Although in Israel only one Seder night is celebrated as against the two nights in other countries, a special Second Seder is arranged for tourists in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa by the Government Tourist Centre. Among the many traditional rites performed at the Seder is the blessing and eating of the matzah, the unleavened bread. Visitors to Israel this Passover may see the festival celebrated in 50 different ways, representing the traditional backgrounds of immigrants from 50 different countries. In Jerusalem, the pilgrimage to the traditional Mount of the House of David on Mount Zion, the colourful pageant of the bright turbans, shawls and dresses of the Orient contrast strangely with the long, flowing robes and side-curls of the Hassidim and western garb of Europeans. Drawing-room, hut, and tent in city, farm and desert will provide the background for the age-old ceremonies. The seventh or last night of

Passover is particularly interesting in the synagogues of the Hassidim where traditional dances depict the crossing of the Red Sea by the Children of Israel.

Throughout the country, communal settlements celebrate the Passover with the ancient Biblical harvest ceremony of the "Gathering of the Omer" — the cutting of the first ripe barley. This is particularly colourful in the settlement of Ramat Yohanan in the Zebulun Valley which is named after the South African statesman Jan Smuts.

## Gayest Finery

On the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee, and opposite the Roman-founded town of Tiberias, the agricultural communal settlement of Ein Gev is the scene of the annual Passover Music Festival, and thousands of visitors flock here during the holiday to hear such artists as Yehudi Menuhin and Max Rostal. Whilst in Tiberias itself, 650 feet below sea level, the mild winter gives way to warmer weather, residents and visitors alike gaze with envy at the distant snow-capped peak of Mt. Hermon.

Passover too, marks the end of the rainy season and heralds Spring, that universal season of rejuvenation. It is the season when the Orange Blossom is in bloom filling the air with exotic fragrance. At this time of the year Israel's Biblical hills and valleys are dressed in their brightest and gayest finery and the country's many beauty spots attract hundreds of Spring tourists. But the spirit of the Spring season is best described in the Bible: "For in the winter past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of singing of birds is come and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." (Solomon's Song 2; 11, 12).

## North Pole Flights

COMMERCIAL airlines may start using the North Pole route between Europe and America this year as a result of a meeting held recently in New York between American and Scandinavian airline officials and representatives. From the point of view of the commercial airlines, the North Pole route has many attractions. If it is used instead of the present Great Circle route, aircraft could fly from Northern Europe to the West coast of the United States in almost dead straight line. This would make the journey much shorter, and because less fuel is required, make it correspondingly cheaper. Weather conditions are better and smoother at the Pole than they are in the North Atlantic, so that the trip would be on the average a good deal more comfortable. (OFFS)



## PASSOVER PLATES

POST Archaeology Correspondent

UNTIL the destruction of the Temple by the Romans, Passover was one of the pilgrimages celebrated by bringing offerings to the Temple. It was not until after 70 C.E. that the Seder entered the home, taking the place of the Passover meal which in the days of the Temple was connected with the Pesach Offering. In the course of many generations the Seder acquired its own individual ceremonial which are now well known to all of us; the Haggadah, the Seder plate, and the cup of Elijah, just to mention a few. Around these ceremonial has grown a great tradition of Jewish art to which each community and each generation has added.

The Bezalel Museum is currently featuring an exhibition of Passover ceremonial objects. Among the outstanding pieces are two Seder plates, one of which is shown above, products of Italian craftsmen of the 16th century. They are made of majolica, a Renaissance Italian pottery glazed and richly ornamented. Both plates are signed and dated by their makers in bold black Hebrew script on the reverse side. The borders are in deep brown with small flames placed all round, containing such scenes as the sacrifice of Isaac, and Moses being drawn from the Nile. Moses, Aaron, David, and Solomon are portrayed on each plate. An exceptional majolica plate of the 15th century from Mantua, Italy is also on display. This is one of the few remaining examples of the simply ornamented bowl-shaped Pesach plates.

An unusual example of master craftsmanship is seen in a gold



16th Century Seder plate from Italy on exhibition at the Bezalel Museum.

Dr. Narkie, curator of the Bezalel Museum, has for 25 years been searching for a copy of the 16th century German Haggadah illustrated with a peasant calendar. Recently he found this work in the possession of the Sholem Library. The Jewish artist who illustrated this Haggadah used as his example a popular Christian calendar of his day. It is therefore understandable that we find May and June portrayed by feeding and slaughtering of pigs, January by rain and September by the making of wine. Arabesque is used throughout the Haggadah, testifying to the influence of embroidered Sicilian cloth popular at that time.



## Tourist Photo Contest

Fisherman at Acre—winner of the Grand Prize.

ALL tourists visiting Israel during 1953 will be eligible to compete in the second annual Tourist Photographic Contest. Results of the first contest which ended in November 1952, have been made known by a book of New York judges comprising the photographic and travel editors of the New York Times, Esquire, the Photograph and Modern Photography magazines.

The Grand Prize was won by Mr. Irving Moore of Hollywood, California for his picture "Fisherman at Acre".

Visitors to Israel will find a wealth of photographic material just waiting for the click of the shutter. In fact, not many countries can equal Israel's variety of photographic possibilities, from its multifarious peoples drawn from every part of the world to its Holy Places, picturesque ruins of historical interest and its bustling cities. For scenic photographers too, there are many contrasting attractions ranging from the barren wilderness and multicoloured rock formations of the southern Negev to the semi-tropical business of the Jordan Valley; from the lowest spot on the earth's surface — the Dead Sea — to the mountain ranges of the Galilee.

Tourists are therefore cordially invited to send their entries in black and white or in colour to the Israel Tourist Centre, 579 Fifth Avenue New York 17, N.Y.

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## 'Bible Land' Travel Poster

WHEN I worked for the Government Tourist Centre in Vienna many years ago, we had a "Poster Alley": all designs proposed for posters, were hung for a few weeks in a broad corridor of the office building, where everybody had to pass. We found that after a time we made our choice quite automatically. I am still interested in posters and I like to have some around. So I tackled Jean David's new poster sent to "Bunny, Sparkling Beauty," the bikini-clad girl who invites visitors to the French Riviera while listening to a sea shell.

The contrast between so simple and easy a poster-appeal and Jean David's near abstract design was striking and, on first view, all in favour of the rather old-fashioned French poster. However, as so often before, after taking my time to study the poster, I was no longer sure. Jean David's new poster breaks entirely with the young but firmly established tradition of pretty, conventional Israel posters. The figures are conceived in a style that could be described as primitive Byzantine. The faces are an intricate combination of full face and profile. The colour-scale of orange, brown, green, a delicate lilac and blue is delicious. The printing is truly representative of the art of Israel printers. As composition, as a design for a tapestry, a fresco or a painted tile, no-one could doubt the quality of Jean David's work.

## Intriguing

But, is it a poster? Undoubtedly, it conjures up the association of "Bible Land," of ancient beauty. This beauty, however, is of an intriguing kind. I do not believe this poster has a direct appeal in the sense that it could convince somebody of the extent of entering a travel office to book his passage to Israel. Yet this poster is not easily forgotten. One can well imagine that a discerning person, having seen it, will look out for other Israel posters. "This poster is the man who thinks," is one of the most original posters, I have ever seen. I wonder what the next one will be.

There can be no doubt whatsoever that Jean David's poster will go a long way to evoke a basic interest in Israel. But the style and quality of this poster put the Government Tourist Centre under an obligation. The effort, a most commendable one, will be wasted if this poster is not followed up by others, not necessarily in the same style, but more necessarily of the same quality. By accepting this design, our Tourist propaganda has crossed a rubicon. There is no turning back to the traditional posters, displaying fat children, palm trees and towers and the up-to-now inevitable Tower of David.

## World-Wide Travel News

THOUSANDS of music lovers will be flocking to the Pablo Casals Music Festival to be held in Prades, France, from June 24 to July 5. The festival is also known as the Music Festival of Prades (Pyrenees Orientales). Sabena, the Belgian Airlines, now in its 30th year has a world wide network covering 71 towns in 31 countries extending a distance of 30,000 kilometres.

Israel's new 15,000 ton flag ship, the s.s. "Jerusalem" is also known as the Music Festival of Prades (Pyrenees Orientales).

At Cana of Galilee, Jesus performed the miracle of changing wine into water (John 2). But it is in Nazareth, the childhood town of Jesus, that most pilgrims eventually turn. Among the many shrines here are the Church of the Annunciation, the Church of St. Joseph, the workshop of Joseph, the Synagogue where Jesus taught, the Chapel of Menas Christ and Mary's Well.

In this district, the visitor can follow in Jesus' footsteps along the paths made smooth by countless pilgrims throughout the ages.

## SUN LANE ROUTE

The s.s. Patricia will call at Haifa in the autumn.



HOW many pleasant visions the word "cruise" conjures up—two weeks, a month or even two, of good company, efficient service and elegant surroundings. Alluring posters invite one to cruise to the Bahamas, the Caribbean, the Indies, the Mediterranean and numerous other places with equally exciting names. Yet it is only in recent years that the large sleek-lined cruise ships have taken to calling in at Israel on their annual Mediterranean cruises.

## Easter-Tide

EASTER-TIME in Spring-time in Israel. This period marks the commencement of the yearly Holy Land pilgrimages by Christian visitors of all denominations from all parts of the world. On Good Friday and Easter Sunday, many pilgrims visit Jerusalem for the services and mass centering around Mt. Zion.

Mt. Zion contains the Cenacle, the traditional site of the Last Supper, and the Abbey of the Dormition. In the western outskirts of the city is the village of Ain Kerem, the birthplace of John the Baptist. The Church of the Visitation, the Church of San Juan de Montagna here, and the Chapel and Grotto of St. John are among the most beautiful in the country.

No pilgrim ever misses Galilee. On the Northern shore of the Sea of Galilee is the Mount of Beatitudes, the scene of the sermon on the Mount, and a few miles distant are the ruins of the Synagogue at Capernaum where He healed the Centurion's servant, (Matthew 8). Also in the same area is Tabgha, where Jesus performed the miracle of the loaves and fishes (John 6).

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